

Macropodidæ, in which basal extensions and level crests are almost characteristic features. It is at the same time a decidedly aberrant form, and it is difficult to surmise to what particular mode of life the animal was adapted. Clearly the nature of its food was such as to require two conditions of the teeth—first, the usual one in the family of continuity of the grinding surface to prevent impaction of the food between the teeth; and secondly, mutual contact of the teeth to such an extent, that the front lobe of each should be supported by the hinder lobe of the next in advance. Whence the necessity for such support and whence the separation of the alveoli eventuating in the seeming production of the crown at each end to secure such support, these are questions which may, perhaps, receive an answer from future discovery.

CHARACTERS OF A NAKED-EYED SCINK APPARENTLY NEW.

BY C. W. DE VIS, M.A.

Miculia orientalis—

Snout short, equal in length to the distance of the ear-orifice from the rictus, a little expanded apically, and over-reaching the mandible; eye completely surrounded by rather elongate granules; nasals meeting in a short suture; fronto-nasals and frontal in a broad suture; frontal longer than the fronto—and interparietals together and in contact with two supraoculars; fronto-parietals paired, interparietal distinct, the three subequal; supraoculars three, of which the mesial is twice the size of the others. Five supraciliaries, the mesial one much enlarged. Prefrontals small, remote. Two pairs of nuchals exclusive of the temporals. Three supralabials before the subocular; pre-anals enlarged; ear orifice minute, distinct; scales of the body in 18 rows, smooth. Limbs tetradactyle, short; digits of pes moderately long and slender, of manus very short. Bronzed

brown above, with four rows of black dots, one dot on each dorsal scale ; flanks blackish, well defined above, below passing into the smooth buff of the under surface.

Head, length,	mm 6
„ width,	4
Body,	37
Fore limb,	4.5
„ digit, longest,	1
Hind limb,	7.5
„ digit, longest,	3.0
Tail reproduced.	

A member of the Australian division of that section of the Gymnophthalmina which is characterised by paired fronto-parietals with separate interparietal, the present lizard has its place in the system next to *Miculia elegans* Gr., of which it is the eastern representative.

Locality, Barkley Tablelands. Type in Queensland Museum, to which it was sent by Messrs. Watson Brothers, of Gregory Downs.

COLLURICINCLA SIBILA SP. NOV.

BY C. W. DE VIs, M.A.

ALL the upper surface, wing-coverts and scapulars lead grey, washed with olive brown : each feather of the forepart of the head with a central stripe of dark brown. Lore and forehead indistinctly mottled with rufous and dark brown ; ear coverts slightly browner than upper surface. Wing brown ; outerwebs of secondary coverts rufous near the tips ; quills dark brown externally ; outer webs almost wholly brown grey with an olive cast ; internally brighter brown, with the inner webs, as well as those of the secondaries, edged towards the base with dull buff ; axillaries and under wing coverts bright rufous ; tail brown, four centre feathers washed with grey externally, laterals with numerous faint bars of darker brown, and the edge of the inner web narrowly edged with buff growing more distinct on the outer feathers. All the lower surface rufous, becoming purer and brighter on the abdomen